

US007439023B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Hwang et al.

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 7,439,023 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Oct. 21, 2008**

(54) **METHOD OF ISOLATING A NUCLEIC ACID USING A MATERIAL CONTAINING AN AMINO GROUP AND A CARBOXYL GROUP AND POSITIVELY CHARGED AT A FIRST PH AND A SOLID MATERIAL FOR NUCLEIC ACID ISOLATION USED FOR THE METHOD**

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(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 21 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **11/401,794**

(22) Filed: **Apr. 11, 2006**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**
US 2006/0228737 A1 Oct. 12, 2006

(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**
Apr. 12, 2005 (KR) 10-2005-0030286

(51) **Int. Cl.**
C12Q 1/68 (2006.01)
G01N 33/53 (2006.01)
C07H 21/00 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **435/6**; 435/7.1; 435/7.2;
536/23.1

(58) **Field of Classification Search** 435/6,
435/7.1, 7.2; 536/23.1
See application file for complete search history.

(56) **References Cited**

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6,737,235 B1 5/2004 Cros et al.
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* cited by examiner

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

Provided are a method of isolating a nucleic acid from a sample and a solid material for isolating the nucleic acid which can be used for the above method. The method includes contacting the sample with a bifunctional material containing an amino group and a carboxyl group at a first pH to bind the nucleic acid to the bifunctional material, the bifunctional material being positively charged at the first pH; and releasing the nucleic acid at a second pH which is higher than the first pH.

15 Claims, No Drawings

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**METHOD OF ISOLATING A NUCLEIC ACID
USING A MATERIAL CONTAINING AN
AMINO GROUP AND A CARBOXYL GROUP
AND POSITIVELY CHARGED AT A FIRST PH
AND A SOLID MATERIAL FOR NUCLEIC
ACID ISOLATION USED FOR THE METHOD**

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED PATENT
APPLICATION

This application claims the benefit of Korean Patent Application No. 10-2005-0030286, filed on Apr. 12, 2005, in the Korean Intellectual Property Office, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein in its entirety by reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a method of isolating a nucleic acid using a material containing an amino group and a carboxyl group and positively charged at a first pH and to a solid material for isolating a nucleic acid which can be used for the method.

2. Description of the Related Art

Methods of isolating nucleic acids using pH dependent ion exchange matrices are known. For example, U.S. published patent application No. 2001/0018513 describes a method of isolating a nucleic acid using a material containing an ionisable group which is positively charged at a first pH such that it can be bound to the nucleic acid and releasing the nucleic acid at a second pH which is higher than the first pH. Examples of the material containing an ionisable group include N-2-acetamido-2-aminoethanesulfonic acid (ACES), N-2-acetamido-2-imidodiacetic acid (ADA), N-trihydroxymethyl-methyl-2-aminoethanesulfonic acid (TES) and trihydroxymethylaminoethane (Tris), etc. U.S. Pat. No. 6,310,199 describes a method of isolating a nucleic acid using a pH dependent ion exchange, the matrix comprising a silica magnetic particle and a plurality of first ion exchange ligands, each first ion exchange ligand comprising an aromatic hydrocarbon ring, a spacer covalently attached to the aromatic hydrocarbon ring, and a linker comprising a linker alkyl chain attached to the silica magnetic particle at its first end and attached to the spacer at its second end.

However, there is still a need for materials a containing ionisable group which can bind to the nucleic acids at a high speed and have a high efficiency of releasing the nucleic aids when pH is increased, even using the above methods.

Thus, the inventors of the present invention searched for materials which can bind to the nucleic acids at a higher speed to adsorb the nucleic acids more rapidly and have a remarkably high efficiency of releasing the nucleic aids when pH is increased, and discovered bifunctional materials containing both an amino group and a carboxyl group.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

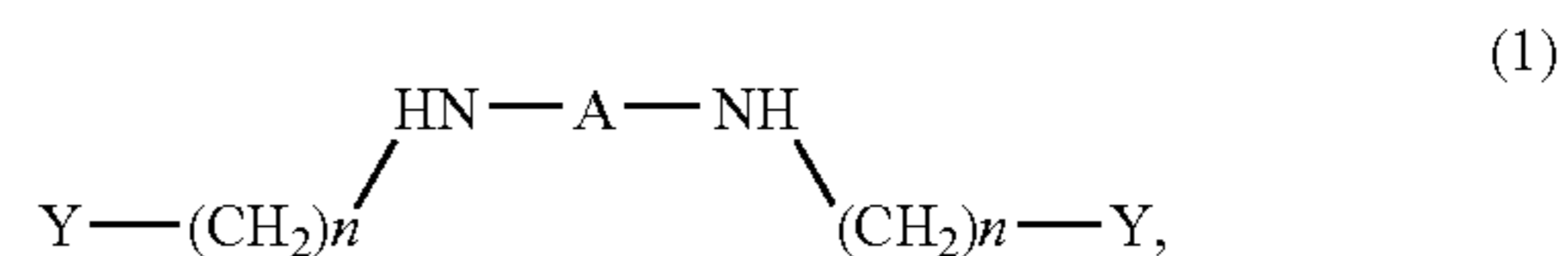
The present invention provides a method of rapidly isolating a nucleic acid in a high efficiency, using a material which binds to the nucleic acid at a high speed and has a high efficiency of releasing the nucleic aid when pH is increased.

The present invention also provides a solid material for isolating a nucleic acid which can be used for the above method.

According to an aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method of isolating a nucleic acid from a sample comprising the nucleic acid, comprising: contacting the

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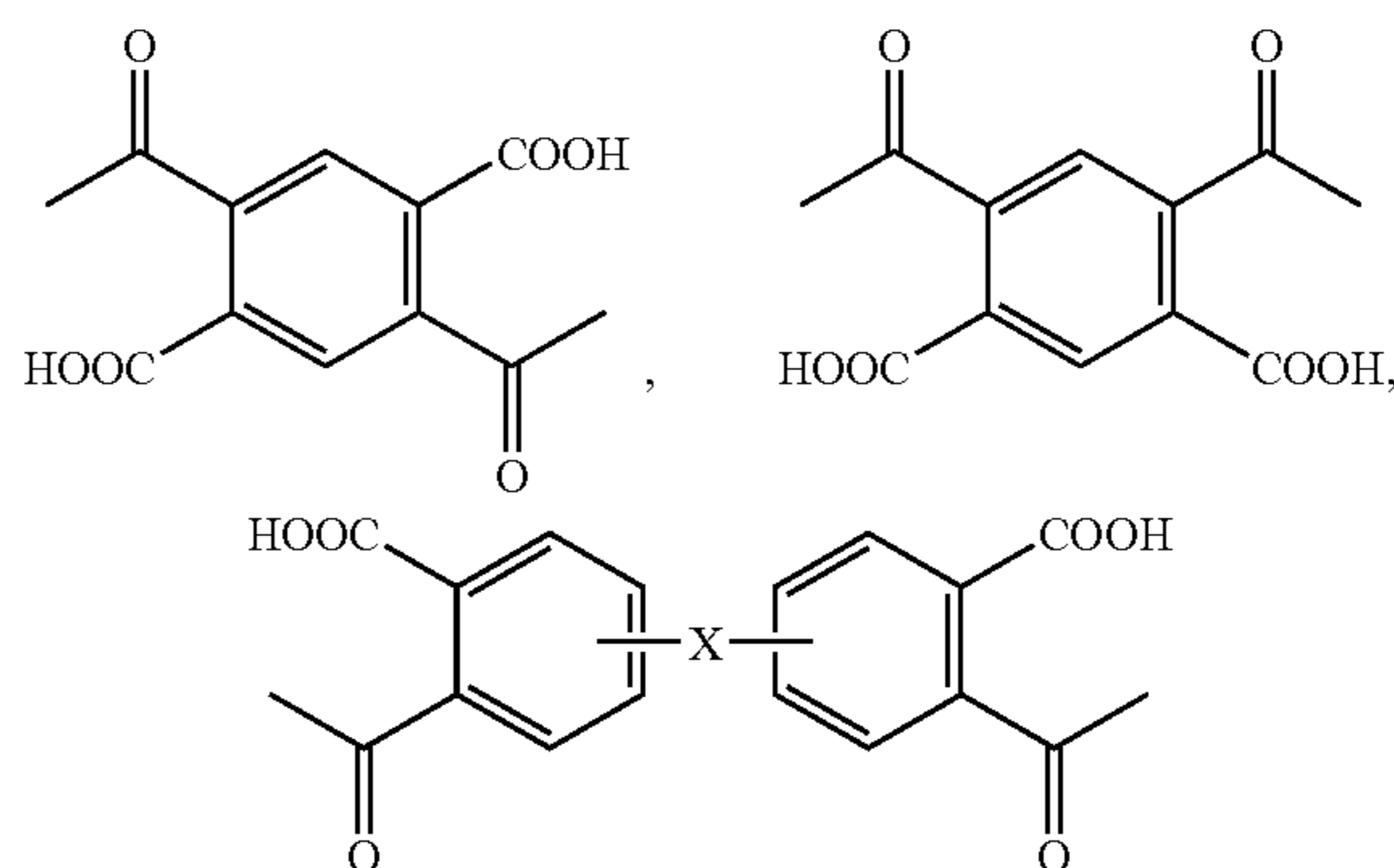
sample with a bifunctional material containing an amino group and a carboxyl group at a first pH to bind the nucleic acid to the bifunctional material, the bifunctional material being positively charged at the first pH; and releasing the nucleic acid at a second pH which is higher than the first pH, wherein the bifunctional material has formula 1 or 2,



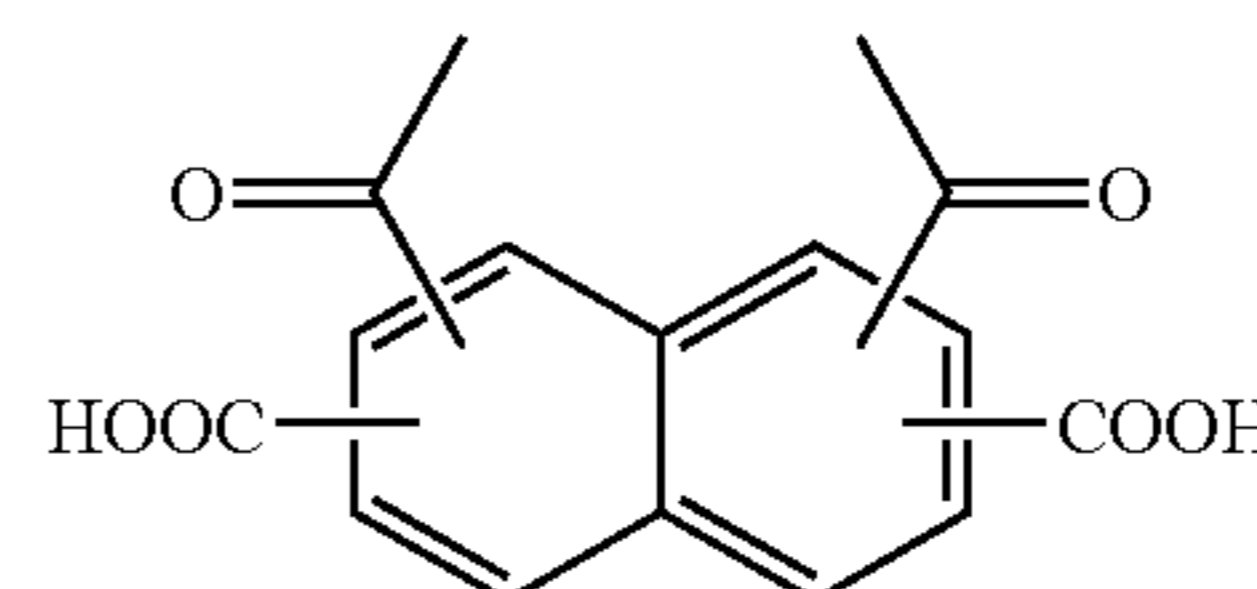
wherein

n is an integer from 1 to 10,

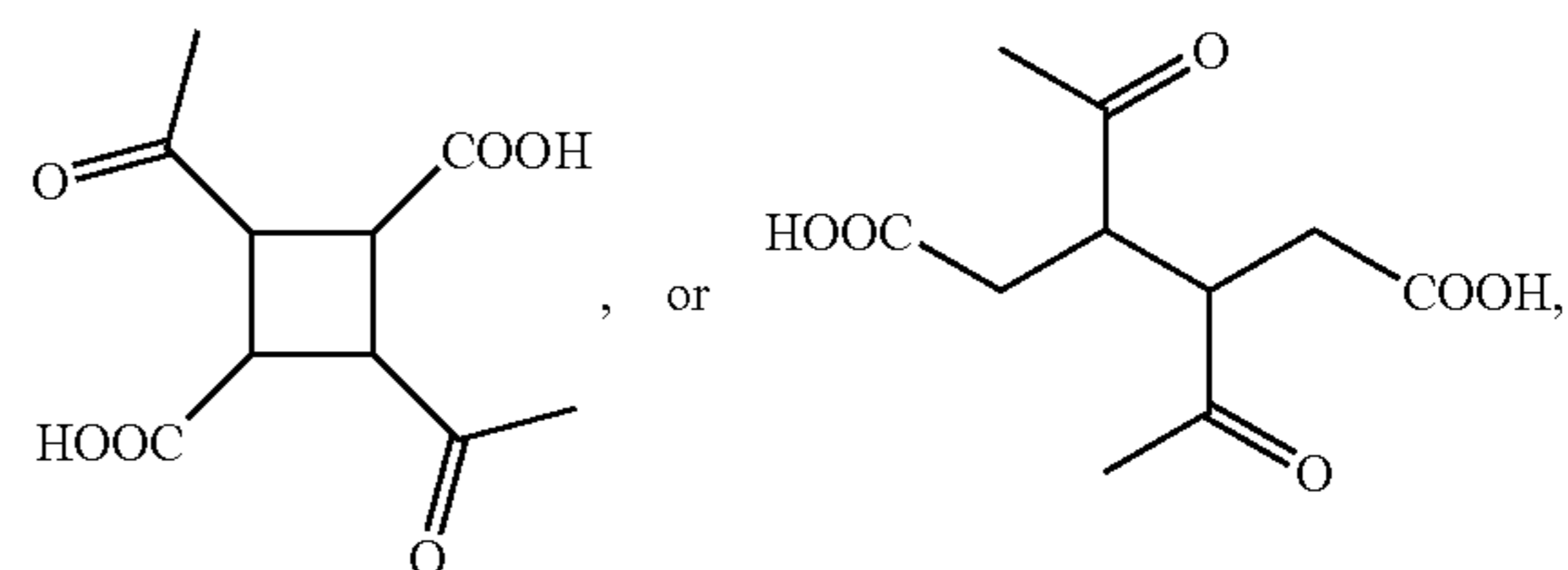
A is



wherein x is O, CO, S, SO₂, CH₂, C(CH₃)₂ or C(CF₃)₂,

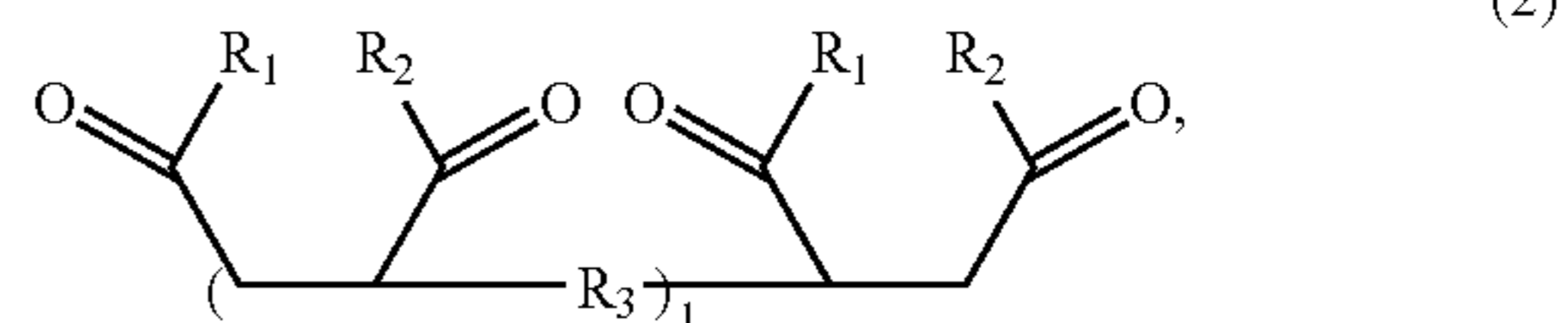


(wherein a carbonyl group and a carboxyl group may be substituted on any carbon position except for a linking portion of the rings),



and

Y is a nitrogen-containing heterocyclic base,



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wherein

R_1 and R_2 may be identical or different and each independently selected from the group consisting of a —OH group and a —NH(CH₂)_nY group, wherein n and Y are as defined above,

R_3 is a C1-10 alkyl group, and

I is an integer from 1 to 30,000.

The above and other features and advantages of the present invention will become more apparent by describing in detail exemplary embodiments thereof.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

In formula 1, A is a derivative of tetracarboxylic acid dianhydride containing two carboxyl groups and two carbonyl groups, selected from the group consisting of pyromellitic dianhydride, 3,3',4,4'-biphenyltetracarboxylic dianhydride, 2,2',3,3'-biphenyltetracarboxylic dianhydride, 2,3,3',4'-biphenyltetracarboxylic dianhydride, 1,2,4,5-benzenetetracarboxylic dianhydride, 3,3',4,4'-benzophenonetetracarboxylic dianhydride, 2,2',3,3'-benzophenonetetracarboxylic dianhydride, 2,3,3',4'-benzophenonetetracarboxylic dianhydride, bis(3,4-dicarboxyphenyl) ether dianhydride, bis(3,4-dicarboxyphenyl)sulfone dianhydride, 1,4,5,8-naphthalenetetracarboxylic dianhydride, 1,2,5,6-naphthalenetetracarboxylic dianhydride, 2,3,6,7-naphthalenetetracarboxylic dianhydride, 2,2-bis(3,4-dicarboxyphenyl)-hexafluoropropane dianhydride, cyclobutanetetracarboxylic dianhydride, methylcyclobutanetetracarboxylic dianhydride, and 1,2,3,4-tetracarboxybutane dianhydride, wherein each carbonyl group may be bound to —NH.

In formula 1, Y is a nitrogen-containing heterocyclic base. Y may be selected from the group consisting of a pyridinyl group and an imidazolyl group, but is not limited thereto.

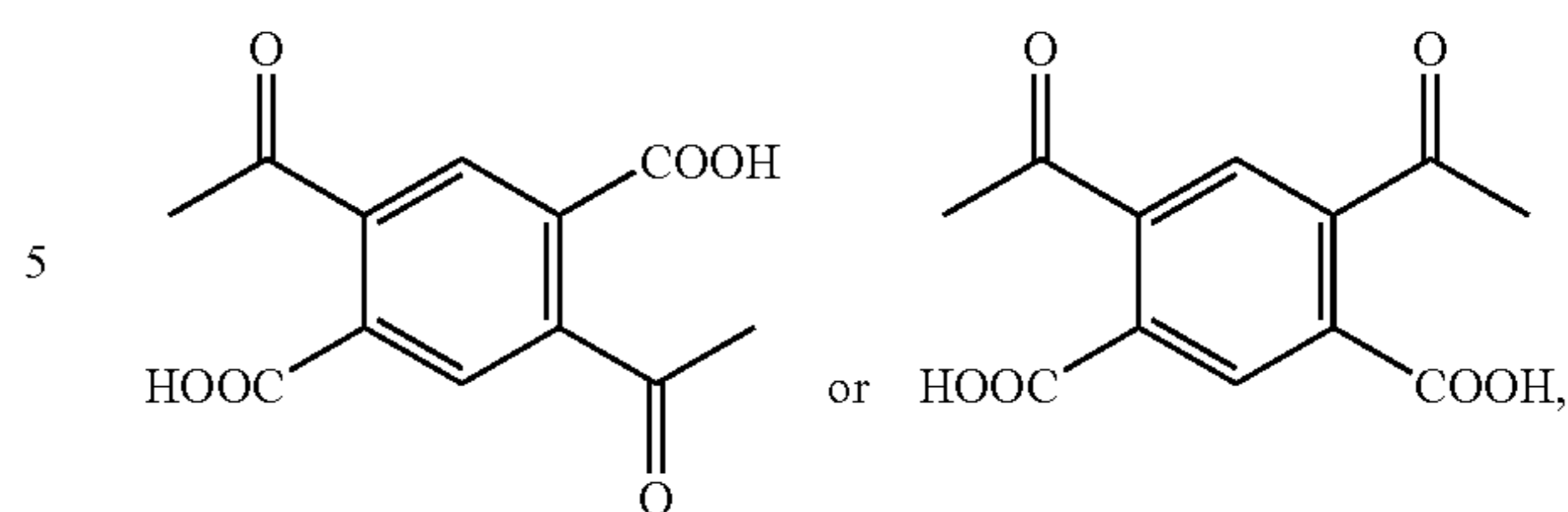
In formula 2, when R_1 and/or R_2 is a —NH(CH₂)_nY group wherein Y is a nitrogen-containing heterocyclic base, Y may be selected from the group consisting of a pyridinyl group and an imidazolyl group, but is not limited thereto.

According to an embodiment of the present invention, the method includes contacting the sample with a bifunctional material containing an amino group and a carboxyl group at a first pH to bind the nucleic acid to the bifunctional material, the bifunctional material being positively charged at the first pH. The sample comprises a nucleic acid, and examples of the sample include a biological sample, such as blood and a solution containing cells, and a nucleic acid solution, such as a solution containing PCR products.

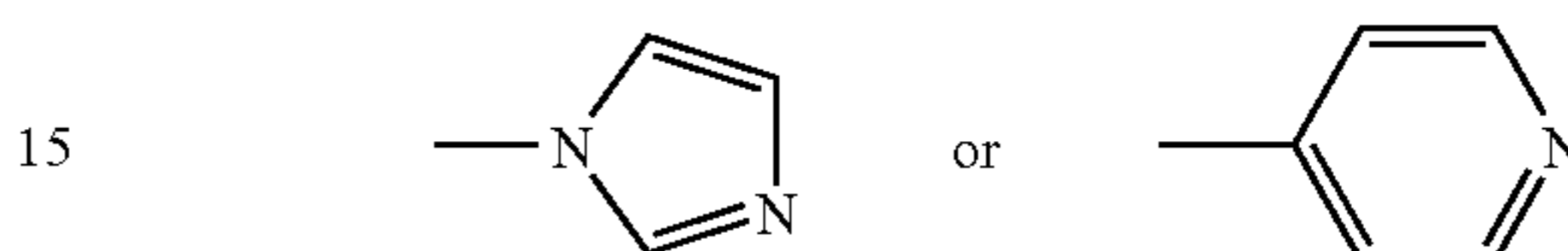
According to an embodiment of the present invention, the material to which the nucleic acid in the sample is bound is a bifunctional material containing an amino group and a carboxyl group and positively charged at the first pH. The material may be a compound itself or a solid material having these functional groups immobilized on a solid substrate. The solid substrate may be selected from the group consisting of silicone, glass, and plastic materials, but is not limited thereto.

According to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention, the material may have formula 1, wherein n is an integer from 1 to 10, A is

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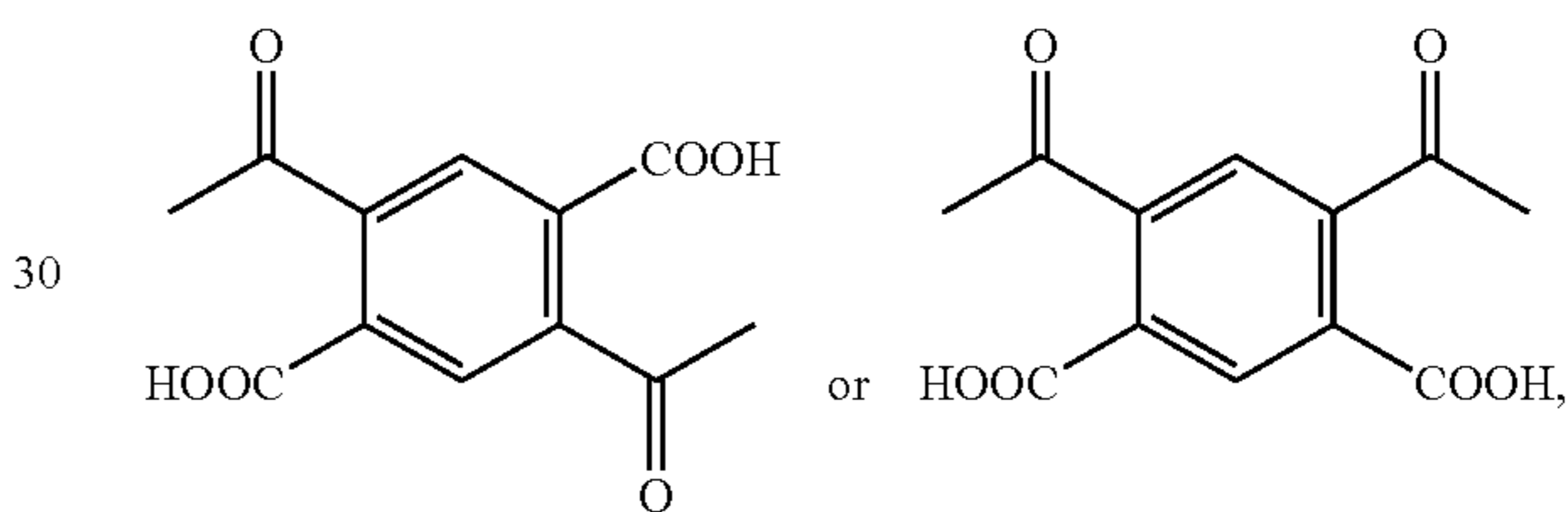


and Y is

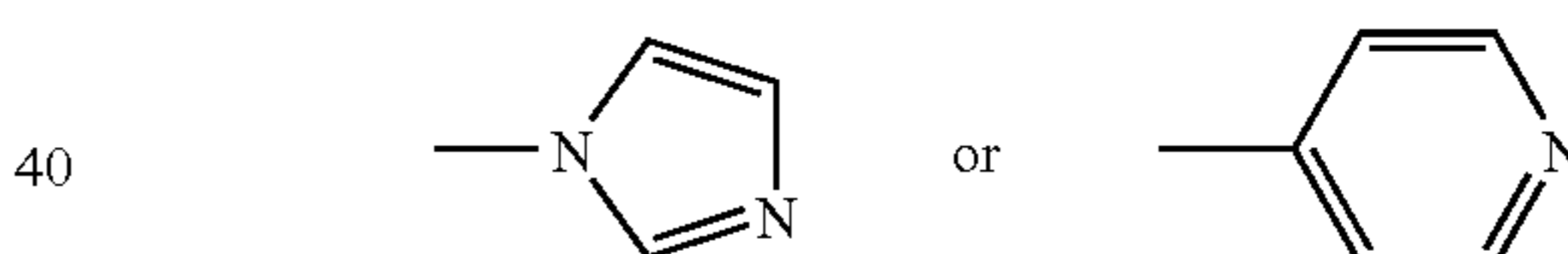


or formula 2, wherein R_1 and R_2 may be identical or different and each independently selected from the group consisting of a —OH group and a —NH(CH₂)_nY, wherein n and Y are as defined above, R_3 is a C1-10 alkyl group, and I is an integer from 1 to 30,000.

More preferably, the material may have formula 1, wherein n is an integer from 1 to 3, A is



and Y is



or formula 2, wherein R_1 and R_2 may be identical or different and each independently selected from the group consisting of a —OH group and a —NH(CH₂)_nY, wherein n and Y are as defined above, R_3 is a C1-10 alkyl group, and I is an integer from 1 to 30,000.

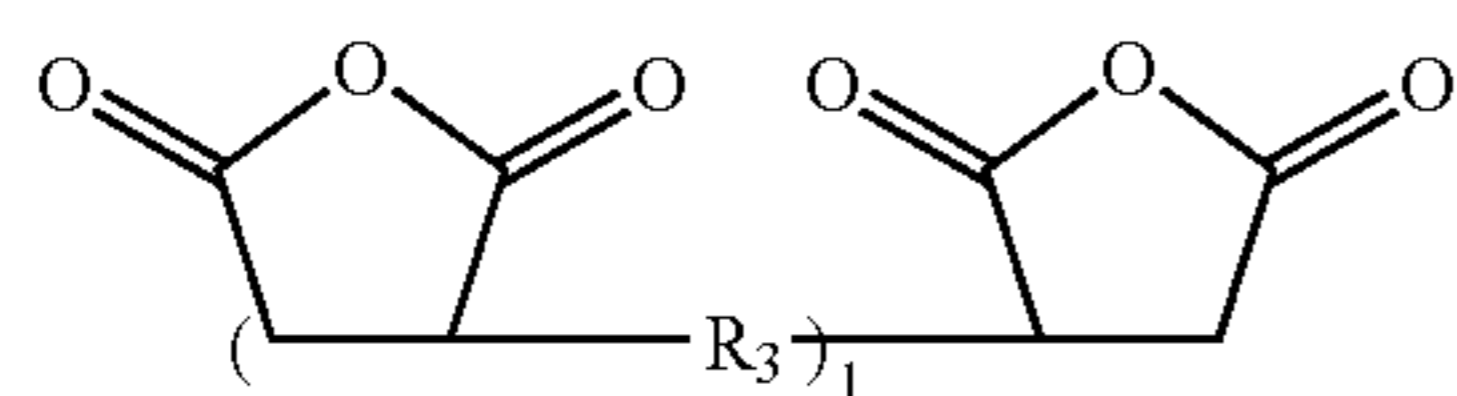
The compounds having formulae 1 and 2 contain an amino group and a carboxyl group. In the compound having formula 1, a ratio of a positive charge to a negative charge may be about 2:1 at the first pH. In the compound having formula 2, a ratio of the —OH group to the —NH(CH₂)_nY group wherein n is an integer from 1 to 10 and Y is a nitrogen-containing heterocyclic base group may be about 2:1.

55 According to an embodiment of the present invention, the compound having formula 1 may be obtained by reacting tetracarboxylic acid dianhydride, such as 1,2,4,5-benzene tetracarboxylic acid dianhydride with NH₂(CH₂)_nY, wherein n is an integer from 1 to 10 and Y is a nitrogen-containing heterocyclic base, such as 4-(aminomethyl)pyridine or 1-(3-aminopropyl)imidazole. Further, the compound having formula 2 may be obtained by reacting a compound having formula 3 with NH₂(CH₂)_nY wherein n is an integer from 1 to 10 and Y is a nitrogen-containing heterocyclic base. The ratio of the —OH group to the —NH(CH₂)_nY group in the resulting compound having formula 2 may be adjusted by controlling a concentration of NH₂(CH₂)_nY in the reaction mixture.

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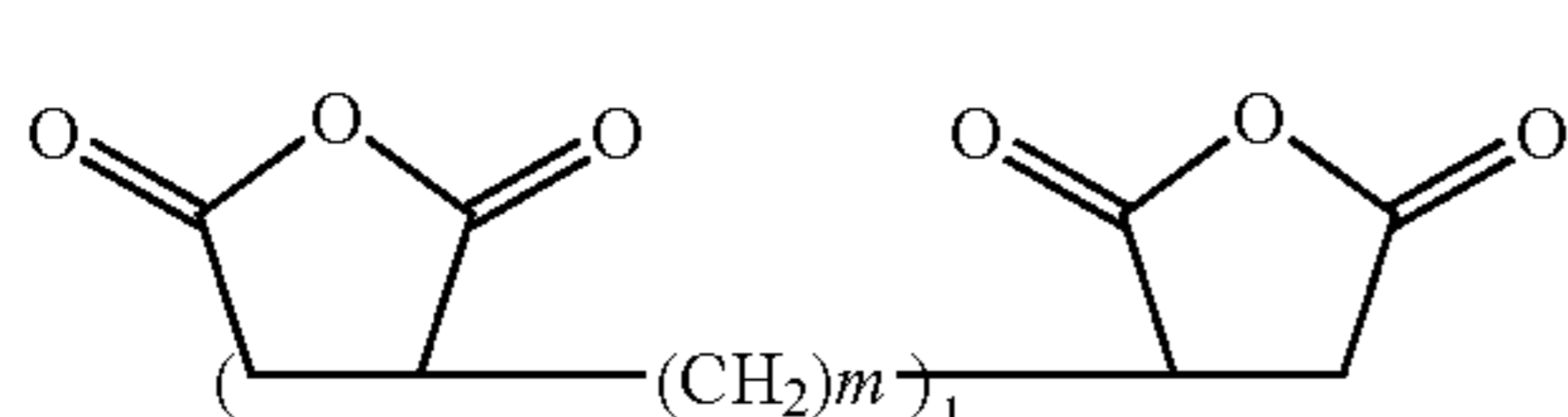
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wherein

R₃ is a C1-10 alkyl group, and
I is an integer from 1 to 30,000.

The compound having formula 3 may be a compound having formula 4.

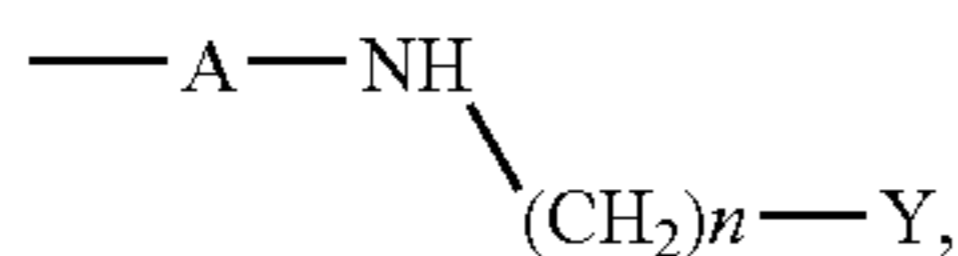


wherein

m is an integer from 1 to 10, and
I is an integer from 1 to 30,000.

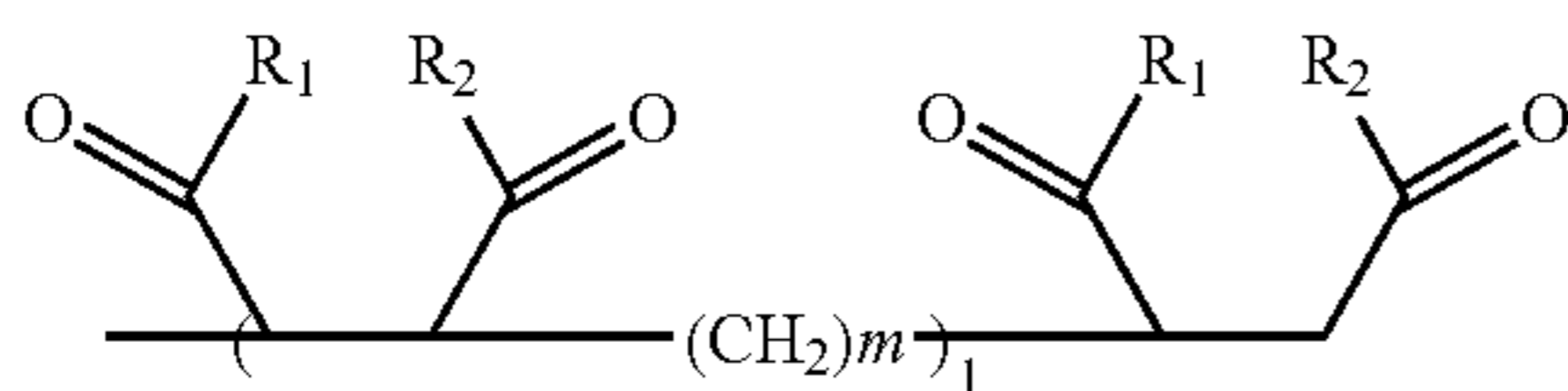
The compound having formula 3 is a polyanhydride polymer. The polymer can easily be isolated from a solution using an isolation process, for example, centrifugation. Thus, the nucleic acid may be easily isolated from the polymer of formula 2 by binding the nucleic acid to the polymer of formula 2 obtained from the polymer of formula 3, isolating the resultant nucleic acid-polymer from the solution, and eluting the isolated nucleic acid-polymer at the second pH.

According to another exemplary embodiment of the present invention, the material is a solid material having a group having formula 5 or 6 immobilized on a solid substrate:



wherein

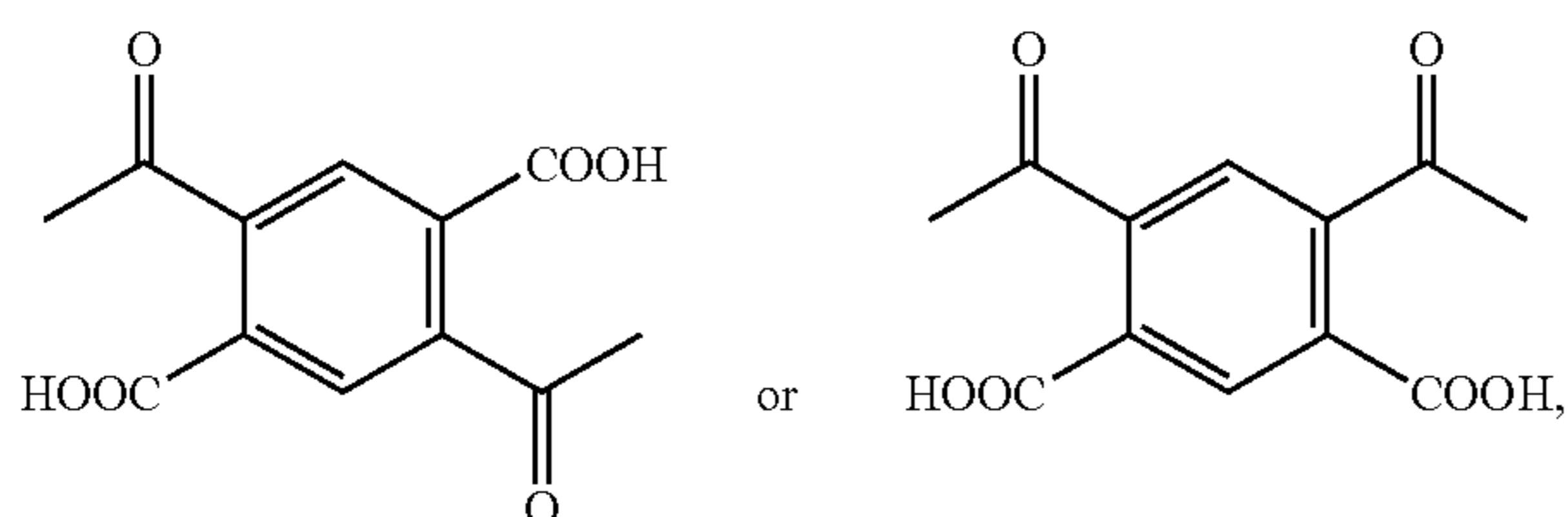
n, A, and Y are defined as in formula 1,



wherein

R₁, R₂, and I are defined as in formula 2, and
m is an integer from 1 to 10.

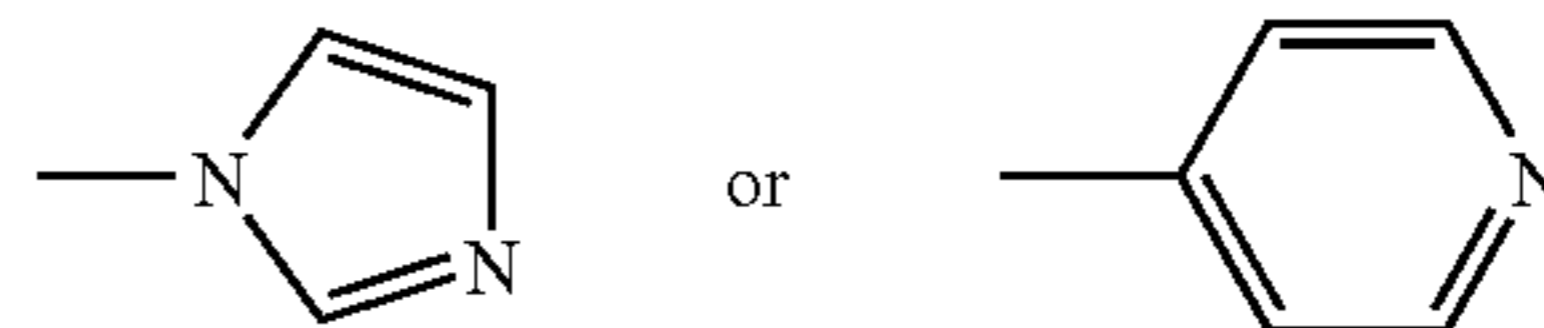
Examples of the group having formula 5 or 6 may include a group having formula 5, wherein n is an integer from 1 to 10, A is



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and Y is

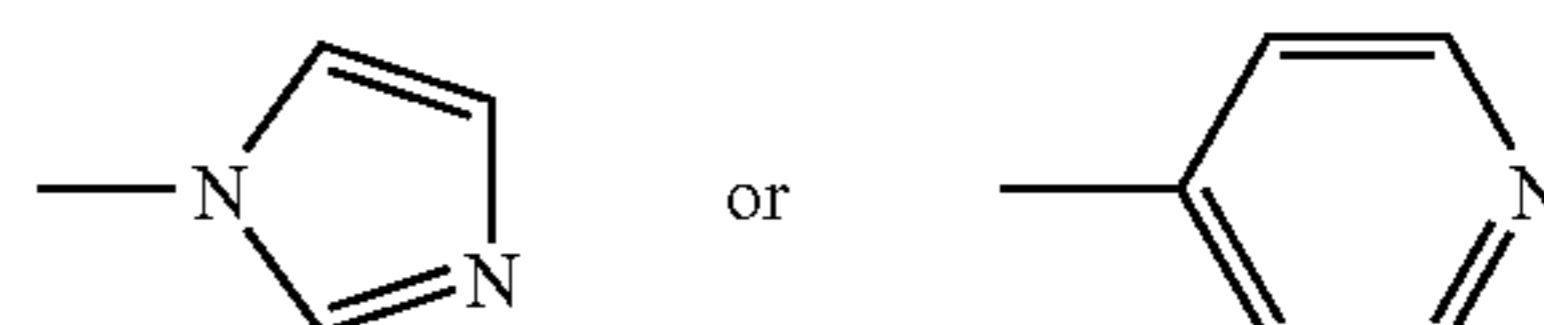
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or a group having formula 6, wherein R₁ and R₂ may be identical or different and each independently selected from the group consisting of a —OH group and a —NH(CH₂)_nY, wherein n is an integer from 1 to 10 and Y is

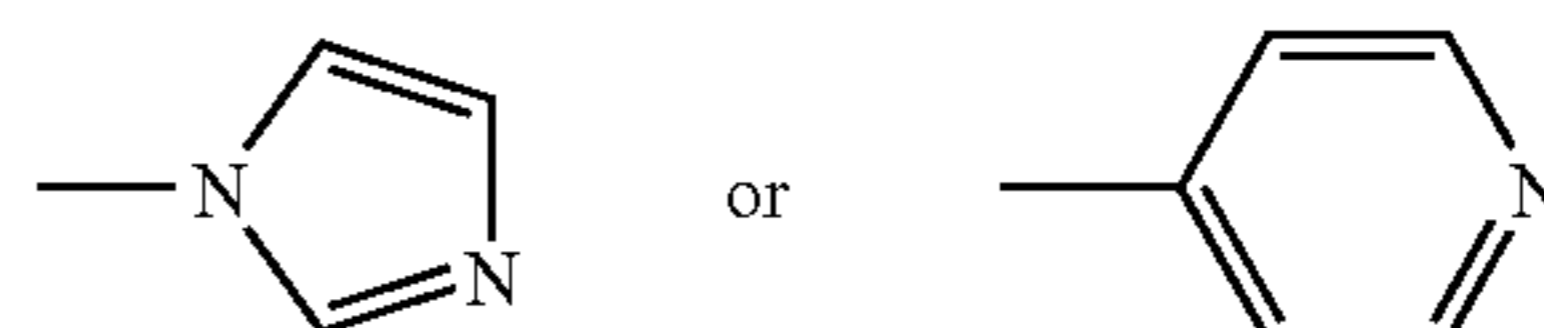
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R₃ is a C1-10 alkyl group, I is an integer from 1 to 30,000. More preferably, in formula 6, R₁ and R₂ may be identical or different and each independently selected from the group consisting of a —OH group and a —NH(CH₂)_nY, wherein n is an integer from 1 to 10, Y is

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R₃ is a C1-10 alkyl group, I is an integer from 1 to 30,000, a ratio of the —OH group to the —NH(CH₂)_nY group being about 2:1.

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In the present exemplary embodiment, the solid substrate may be selected from the group consisting of silicone, glass, and plastic materials, but is not limited thereto. Further, the solid substrate may be activated such that the group having formula 5 or 6 is immobilized thereon. For example, the solid substrate may be coated with an active group, such as an amino group.

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According to an embodiment of the present invention, the solid material having the group having formula 5 or 6 immobilized on a solid substrate may be produced using any immobilization method which is known in the art. For example, the solid material may be produced by reacting tetracarboxylic acid dianhydride, such as 1,2,4,5-benzene tetracarboxylic acid dianhydride with a solid substrate (for example, silicone, glass, or plastic materials) coated with an amino group, such as NH₂(CH₂)_nNH₂, to immobilize it on the substrate, and then, reacting a compound of NH₂(CH₂)_nY, wherein n is an integer from 1 to 10 and Y is a nitrogen-containing heterocyclic base (for example, 4-(aminomethyl)pyridine or 1-(3-aminopropyl)imidazole) with the resultant solid substrate. Further, the solid material having a functional group having formula 6 immobilized thereon may be produced, for example, by reacting the polyanhydride having formula 3 with a substrate coated with an amino group to immobilize the functional group on the substrate, and then, reacting a compound of NH₂(CH₂)_nY wherein n is an integer from 1 to 10 and Y is a nitrogen-containing heterocyclic base (for example, 4-(aminomethyl)pyridine or 1-(3-aminopropyl)imidazole) with the resultant solid substrate.

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and 7.9, respectively. Next, their fluorescent intensities were determined using Axon scanner (GenePix company, U.S.A.) at 532 nm (PMT 350). The results are shown in Table 1. A glass substrate coated with a compound of formula 6 wherein m is 2, I is from 1 to 30,000 and wherein R₁ and R₂ are selected from the group consisting of hydroxyl and ethylene-diaminyl groups (as prepared in Example 1) was used as a control substrate.

TABLE 1

Substrate	Fluorescent Intensity		Recovery (%)
	pH 3	pH 7.9	
Control	17780	5995	66
Test 1	18606	2375	87
Test 2	20126	1020	95

As shown in Table 1, the substrates of test 1 and test 2 had a remarkably higher DNA recovery than the control substrate.

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As shown in Table 2, the substrates of test 1 and test 2 had a remarkably higher DNA recovery than the substrate of control 1.

By using a method of isolating a nucleic acid according to the present invention, the nucleic acid can be more rapidly isolated in a higher efficiency.

By using a solid substrate according to an embodiment of the present invention, a surface which can more rapidly isolate the nucleic acid in a higher efficiency may be provided.

While the present invention has been particularly shown and described with reference to exemplary embodiments thereof, it will be understood by those of ordinary skill in the art that various changes in form and details may be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention as defined by the following claims.

SEQUENCE LISTING

<160> NUMBER OF SEQ ID NOS: 1

<210> SEQ ID NO 1

<211> LENGTH: 50

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

<220> FEATURE:

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: primer

<400> SEQUENCE: 1

ggcctcactt cctgggggtca tgaccccagg cctggaggcc tgcttcctt

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Example 2

Recovery of Nucleic Acids Using a Substrate Having a Group of Formula 6 Immobilized Thereon

The experiment was performed in the same manner as in Example 1, except that after the DNA was bound to each of the substrates coated with the functional group of formula 6 at pH 3, the pH of the substrates was changed to pH 7.9.

The fluorescent intensities were determined. The results are shown in Table 2.

TABLE 2

Substrate	Fluorescent Intensity		Recovery (%)
	pH 3	pH 7.9	
Control 1	16032	9896	45
	17767	8696	
	16900	9296	
Test 1	18437	8707	59
	17785	6073	
	18111	7390	
Test 2	17893	3158	83
	18543	2995	
	18218	3077	

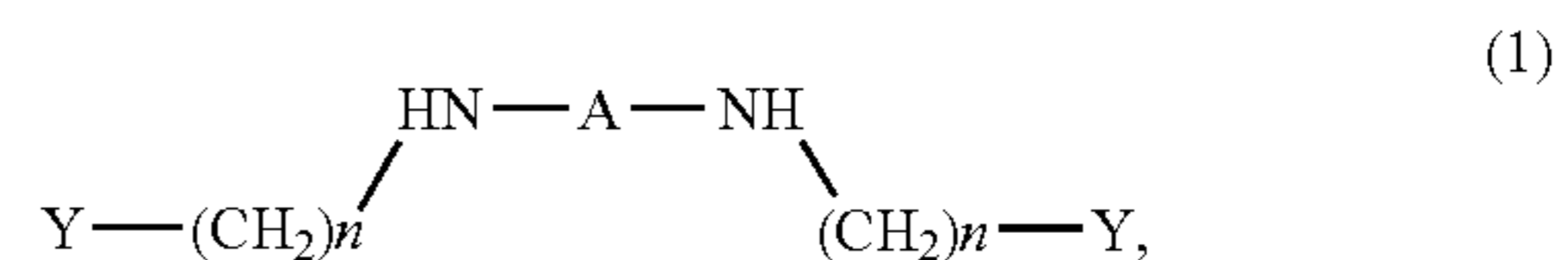
What is claimed is:

1. A method of isolating a nucleic acid from a sample comprising the nucleic acid, comprising:

contacting the sample with a bifunctional material containing an amino group and a carboxyl group at a first pH to bind the nucleic acid to the bifunctional material, the bifunctional material being positively charged at the first pH; and

releasing the nucleic acid at a second pH which is higher than the first pH,

wherein the bifunctional material has formula 1 or 2,

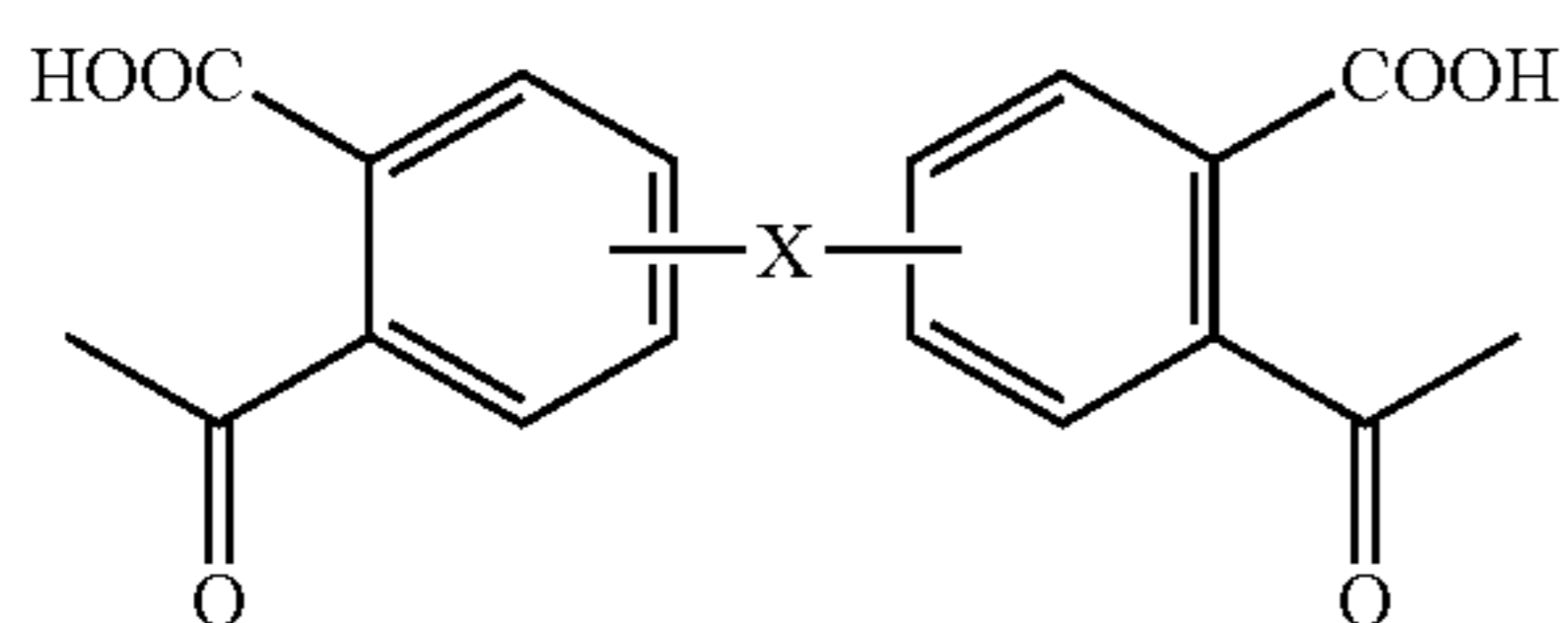
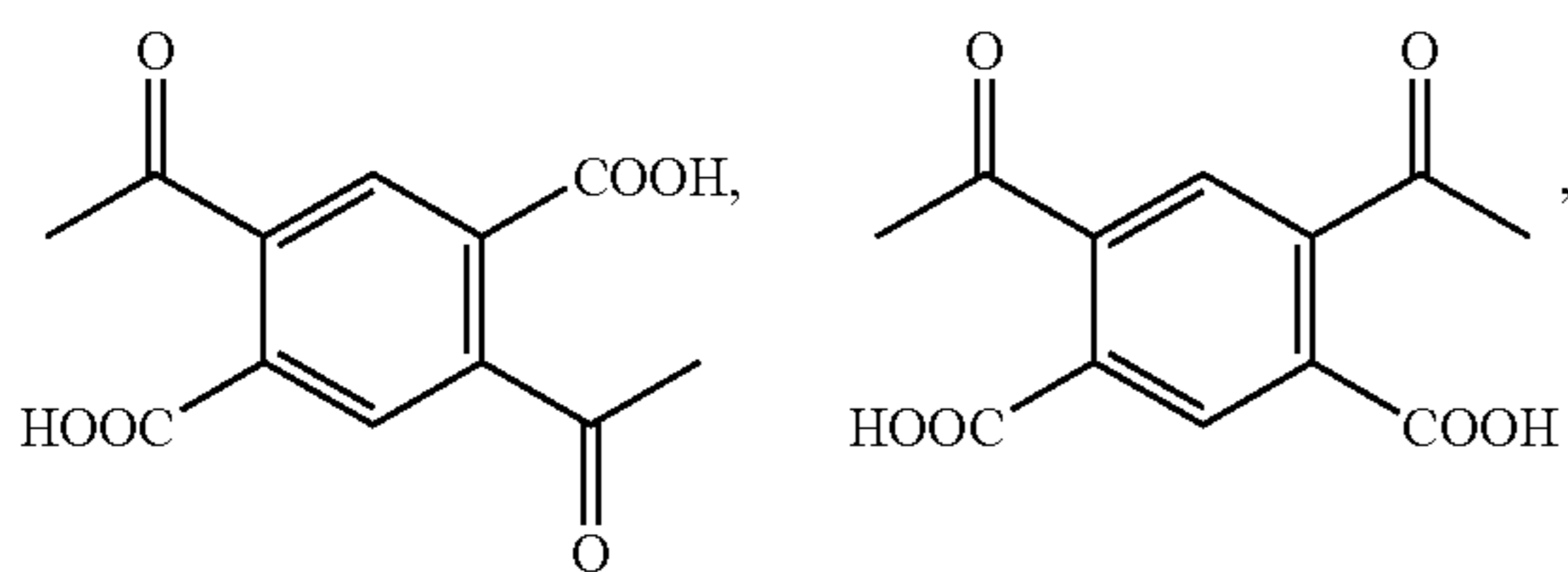


wherein

n is an integer from 1 to 10,

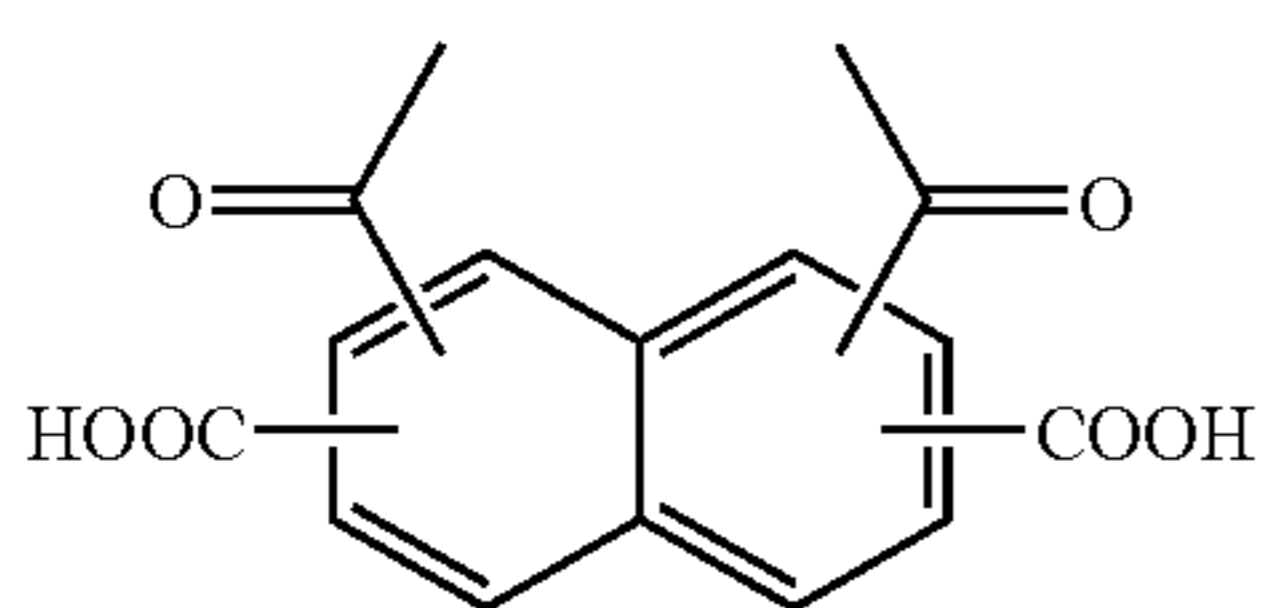
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A is

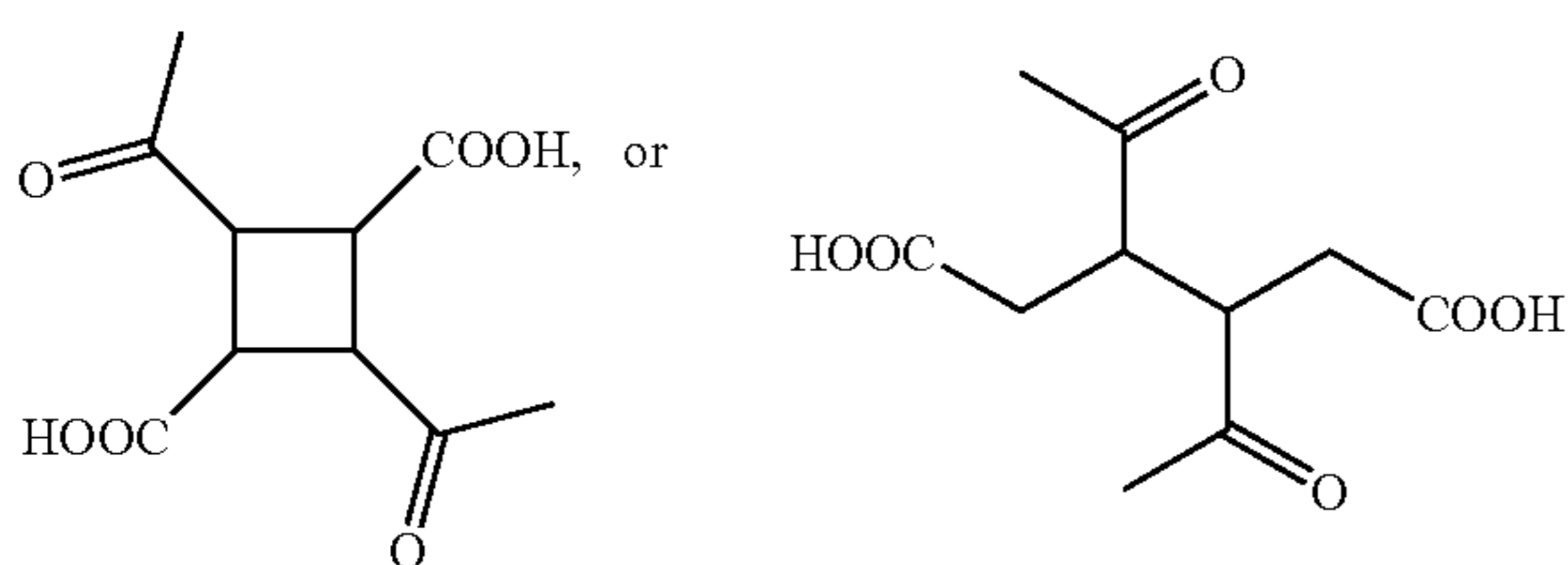


wherein x is

O, CO, S, SO₂, CH₂, C(CH₃)₂ or C(CF₃)₂,

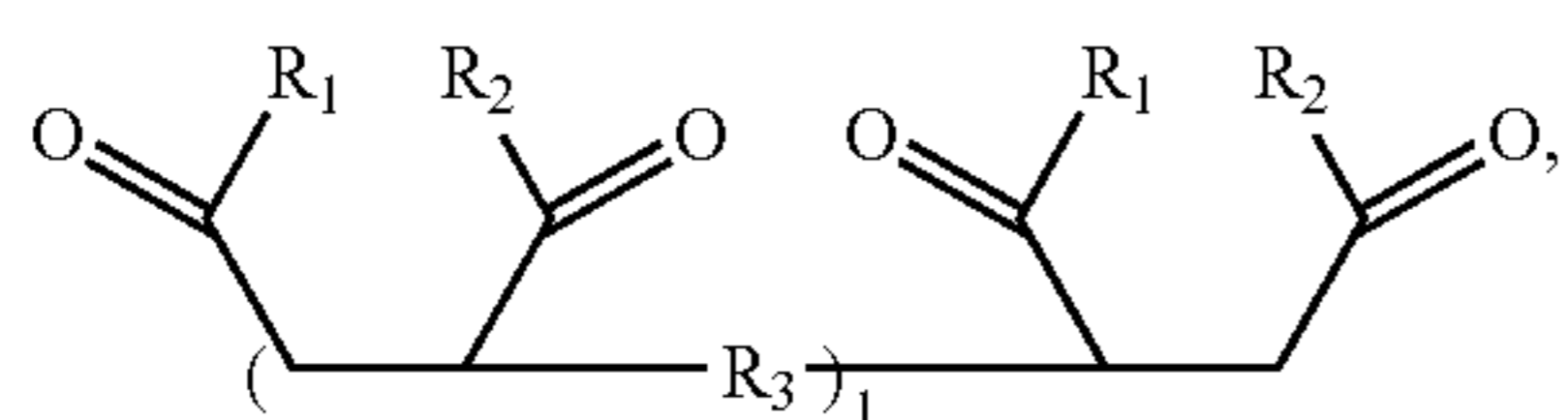


(wherein a carbonyl group and a carboxyl group may be substituted on any carbon position except for a linking portion of the rings),



and

Y is a nitrogen-containing heterocyclic base,



wherein

R₁ and R₂ may be identical or different and each independently selected from the group consisting of a —OH group and a —NH(CH₂)_nY group, wherein n and Y are as defined above,

R₃ is a C1-10 alkyl group, and

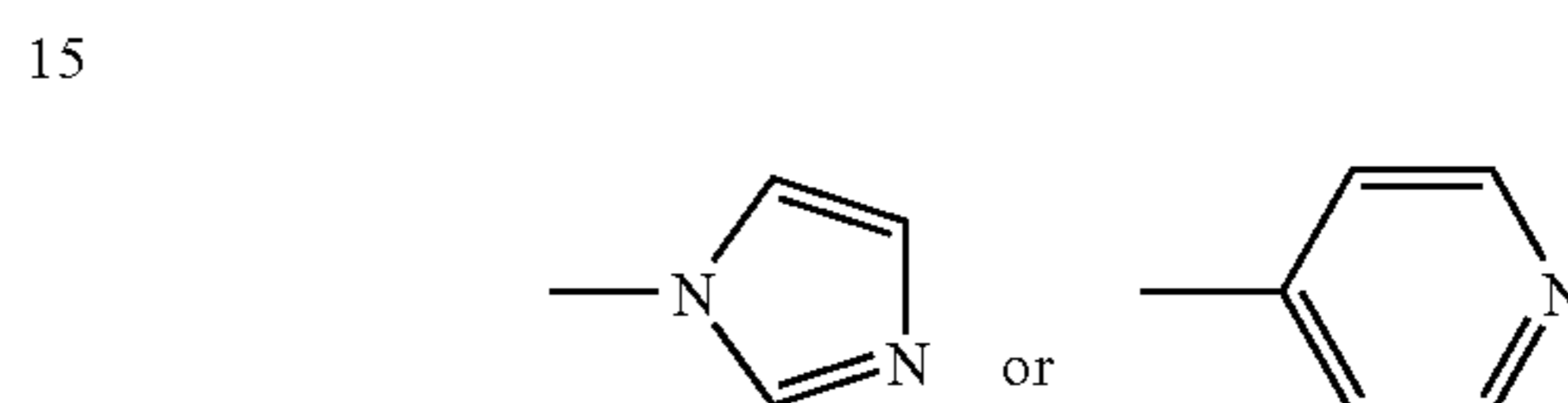
1 is an integer from 1 to 30,000.

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2. The method of claim 1, wherein the material has formula 1, wherein n is an integer from 1 to 10, A is



and Y is

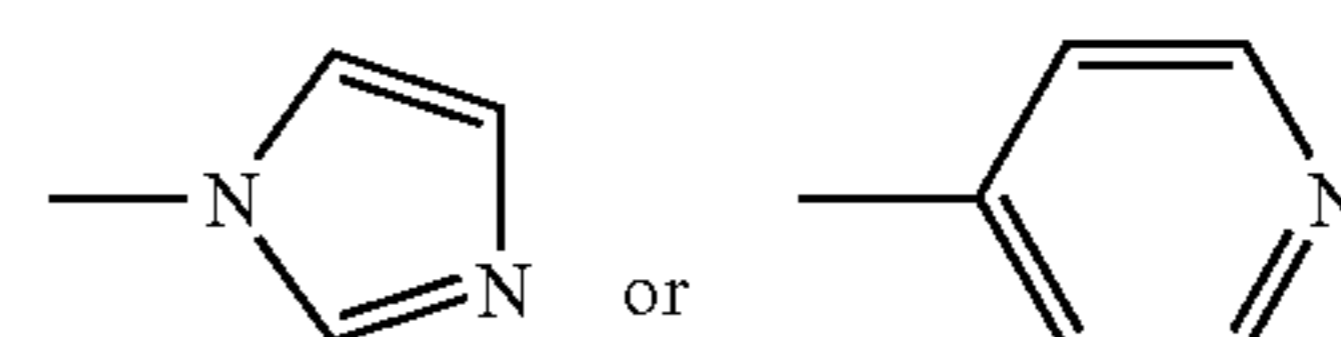


or formula 2, wherein R₁ and R₂ may be identical or different and each independently selected from the group consisting of a —OH group and a —NH(CH₂)_nY, wherein n and Y are as defined above, R₃ is a C1-10 alkyl group, and 1 is an integer from 1 to 30,000.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein the releasing the nucleic acid comprises isolating a nucleic acid-bifunctional material complex from the mixture and eluting the complex with a solution having the second pH.

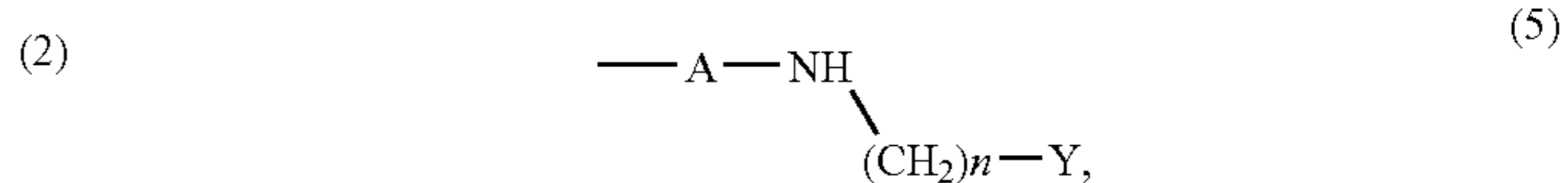
4. The method of claim 1, wherein the first pH is 2-3.5 and the second pH is 5-10.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein the bifunctional material has formula 2, wherein R₁ and R₂ may be identical or different and each independently selected from the group consisting of a —OH group and a —NH(CH₂)_nY group, wherein n is an integer from 1 to 10 and Y is

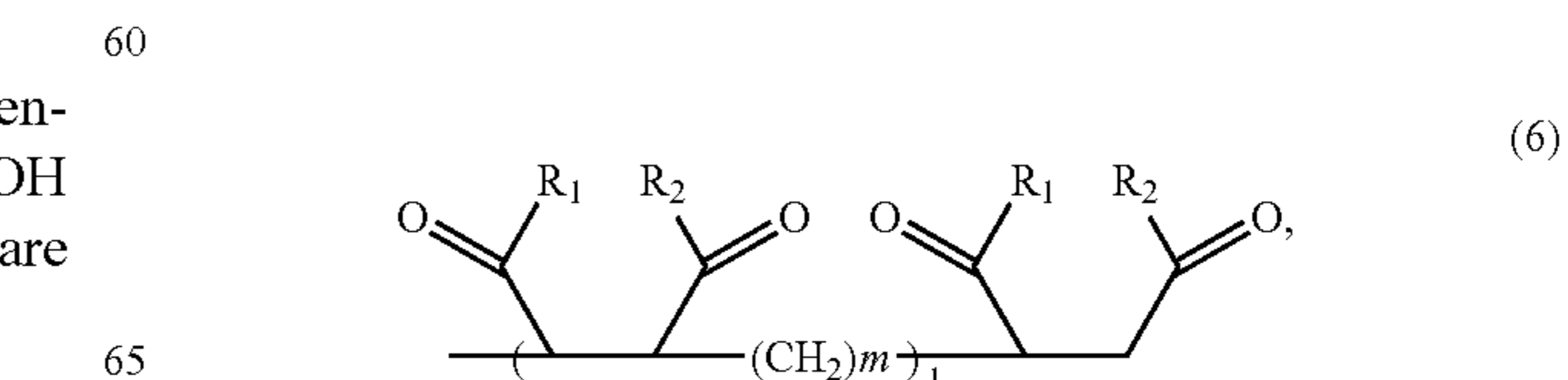


R₃ is a C1-10 alkyl group, and 1 is an integer from 1 to 30,000, a ratio of the —OH group to the —NH(CH₂)_nY group being about 2:1.

6. The method of claim 1, wherein the bifunctional material is a solid material having a group having formula 5 or 6 immobilized on a solid substrate,



wherein
n, A, and Y are defined as in claim 1,



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wherein

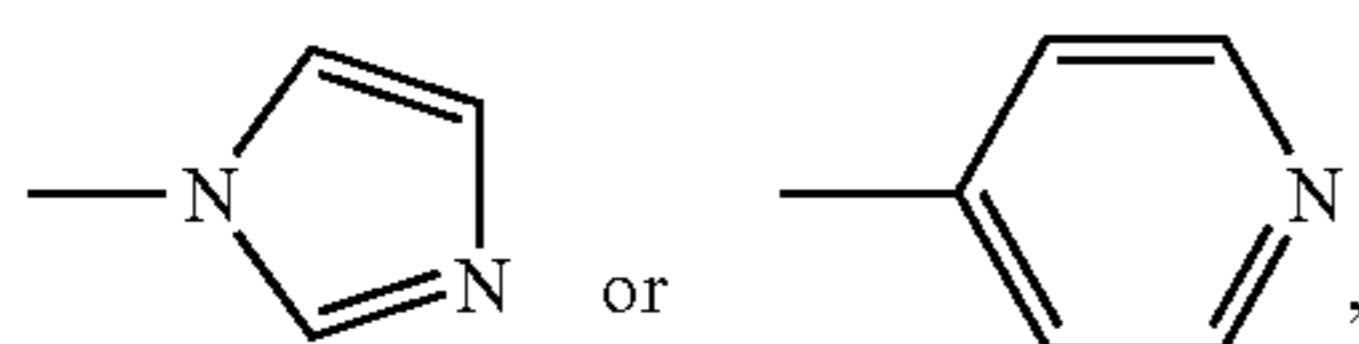
R_1 , R_2 , and 1 are defined as in claim 1, and m is an integer from 1 to 10.

7. The method of claim 6, wherein the solid substrate is selected from the group consisting of silicone, glass, and plastic materials.

8. The method of claim 6, wherein the releasing the nucleic acid comprises isolating a nucleic acid-bifunctional material complex from the mixture and eluting the complex with a solution having the second pH.

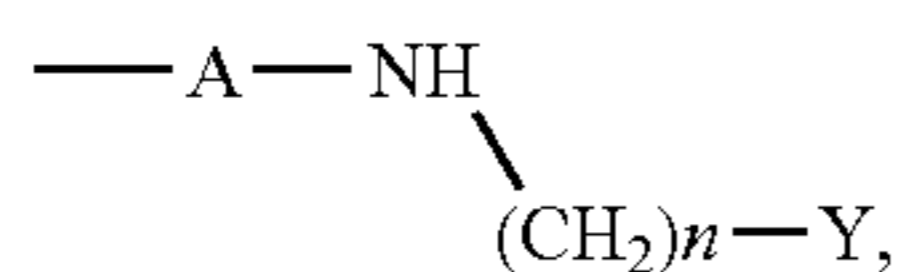
9. The method of claim 6, wherein the first pH is 2-3.5 and the second pH is 5-10.

10. The method of claim 6, wherein in formula 6, R_1 and R_2 may be identical or different and each independently selected from the group consisting of a —OH group and a —NH(CH₂)_nY group, wherein n is an integer from 1 to 10 and Y is



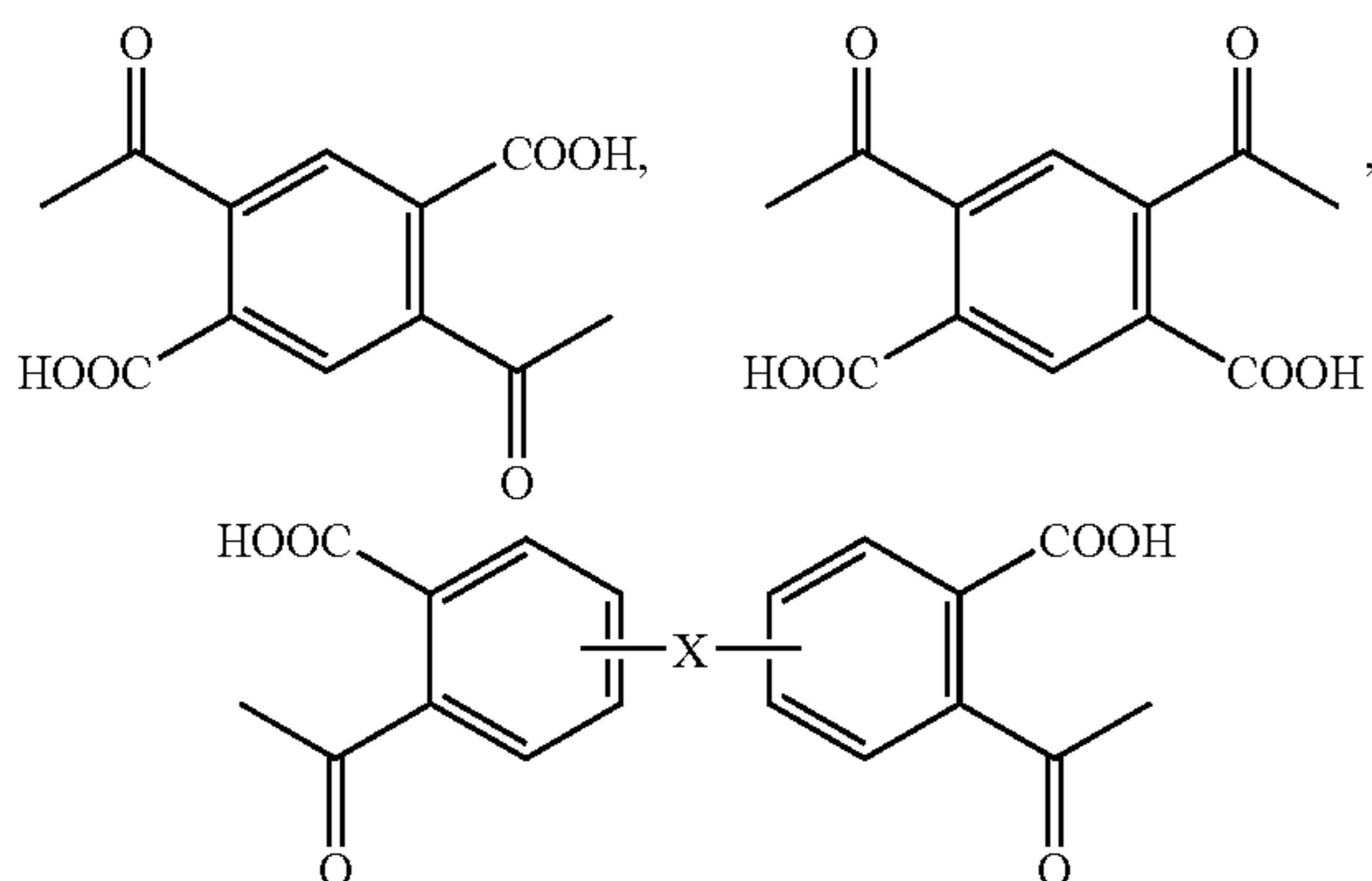
R_3 is a C1-10 alkyl group, and 1 is an integer from 1 to 30,000, a ratio of the —OH group to the —NH(CH₂)_nY group being about 2:1.

11. A solid material having a group having formula 5 or 6 immobilized on a solid substrate,

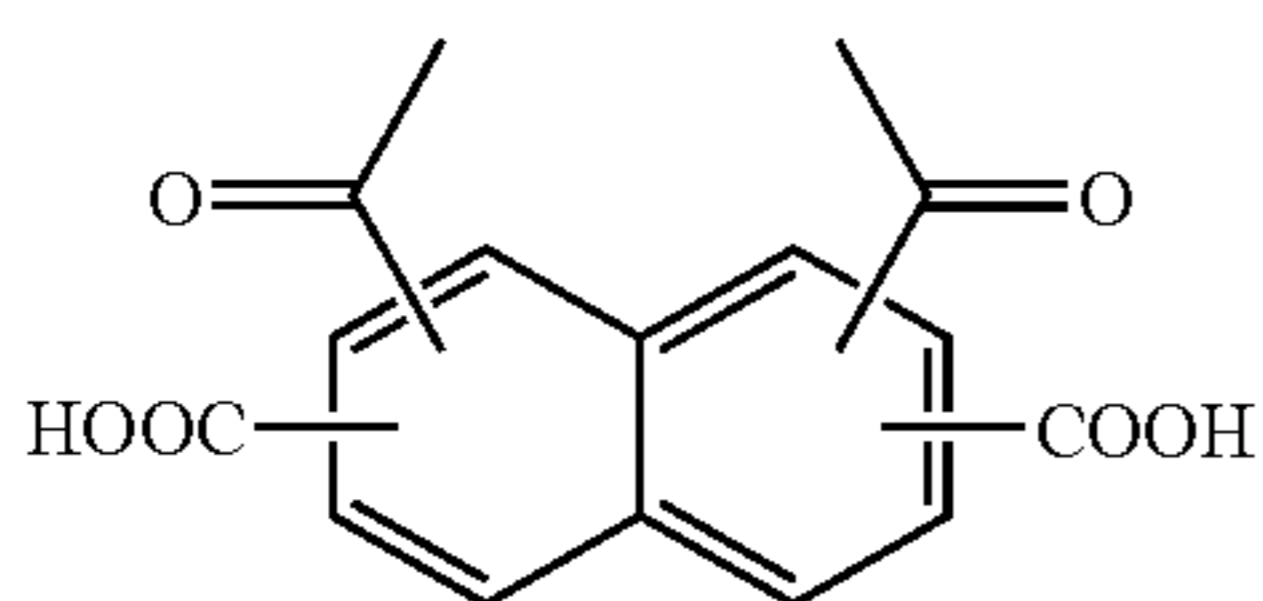


wherein

n is an integer from 1 to 10, A is

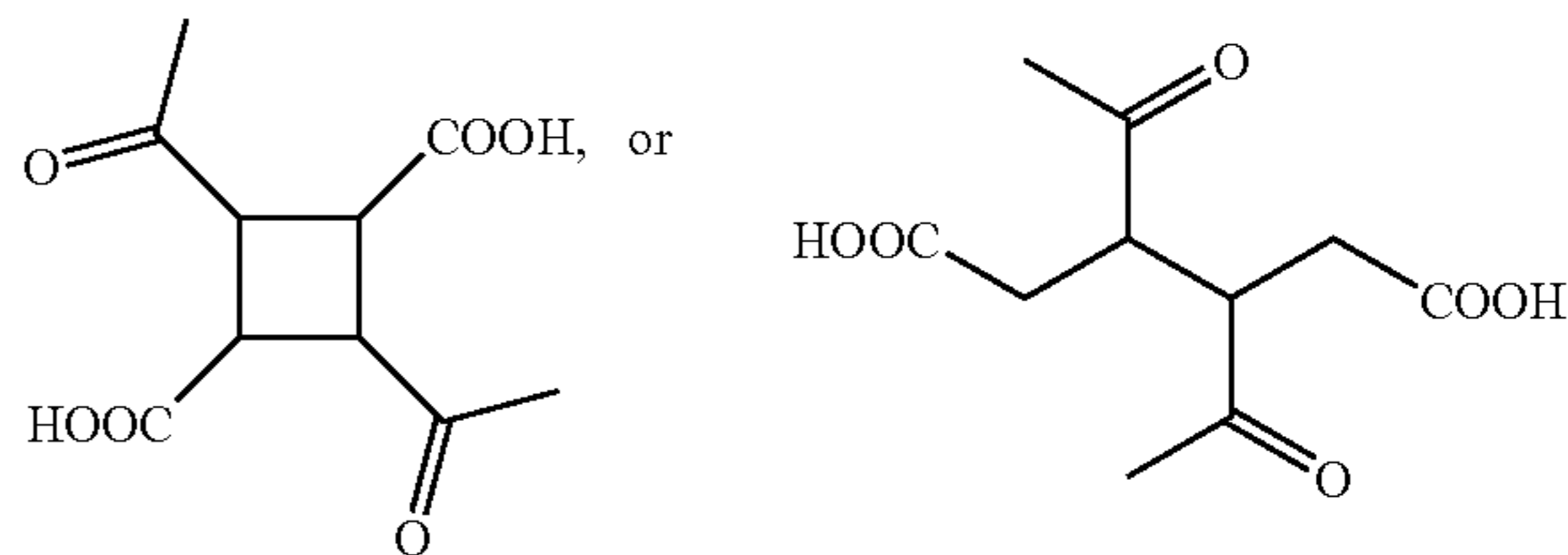


wherein x is O, CO, S, SO₂, CH₂, C(CH₃)₂ or C(CF₃)₂,



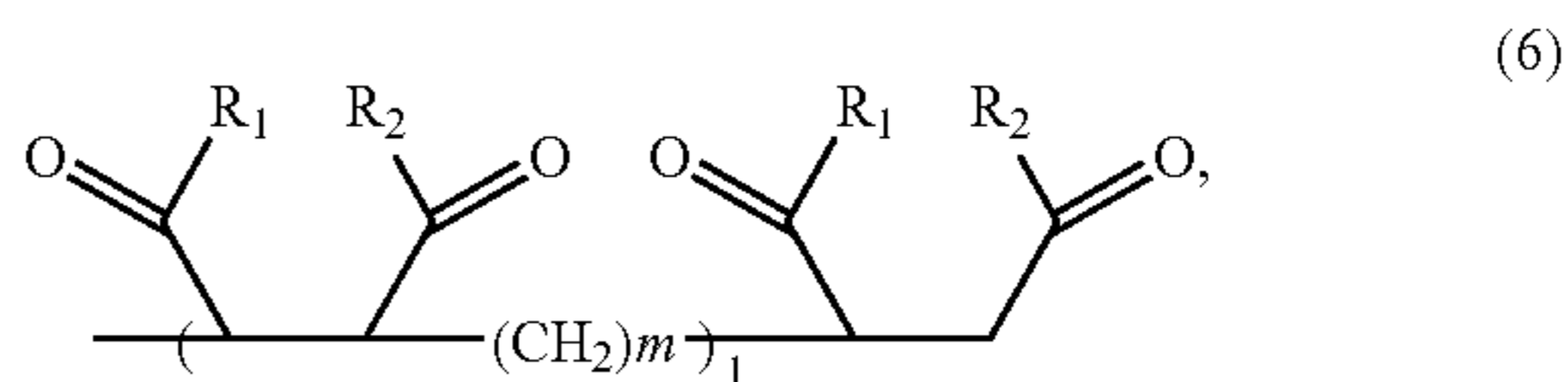
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(wherein a carbonyl group and a carboxyl group may be substituted on any carbon position except for a linking portion of the rings),



and

Y is a nitrogen-containing heterocyclic base,



wherein

R_1 and R_2 may be identical or different and each independently selected from the group consisting of a —OH group and a —NH(CH₂)_nY group, wherein n and Y are as defined above,

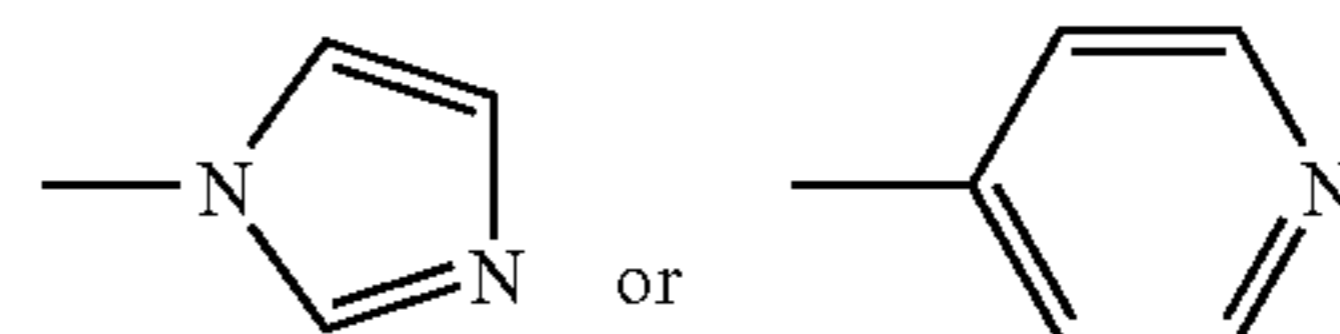
R_3 is a C1-10 alkyl group, and

1 is an integer from 1 to 30,000, and

m is an integer from 1 to 10; and wherein the solid material having a group having formula 5 or 6 is immobilized on a solid substrate.

12. The solid material of claim 11, wherein the solid substrate is selected from the group consisting of silicone, glass, and plastic materials.

13. The solid material of claim 11, wherein in formula 6, R_1 and R_2 may be identical or different and each independently selected from the group consisting of a —OH group and a —NH(CH₂)_nY group, wherein n is an integer from 1 to 10 and Y is



R_3 is a C1-10 alkyl group, and 1 is an integer from 1 to 30,000, a ratio of the —OH group to the —NH(CH₂)_nY group being about 2:1.

14. The method of claim 2, wherein the releasing the nucleic acid comprises isolating a nucleic acid-bifunctional material complex from the mixture and eluting the complex with a solution having the second pH.

15. The method of claim 2, wherein the first pH is 2-3.5 and the second pH is 5-10.